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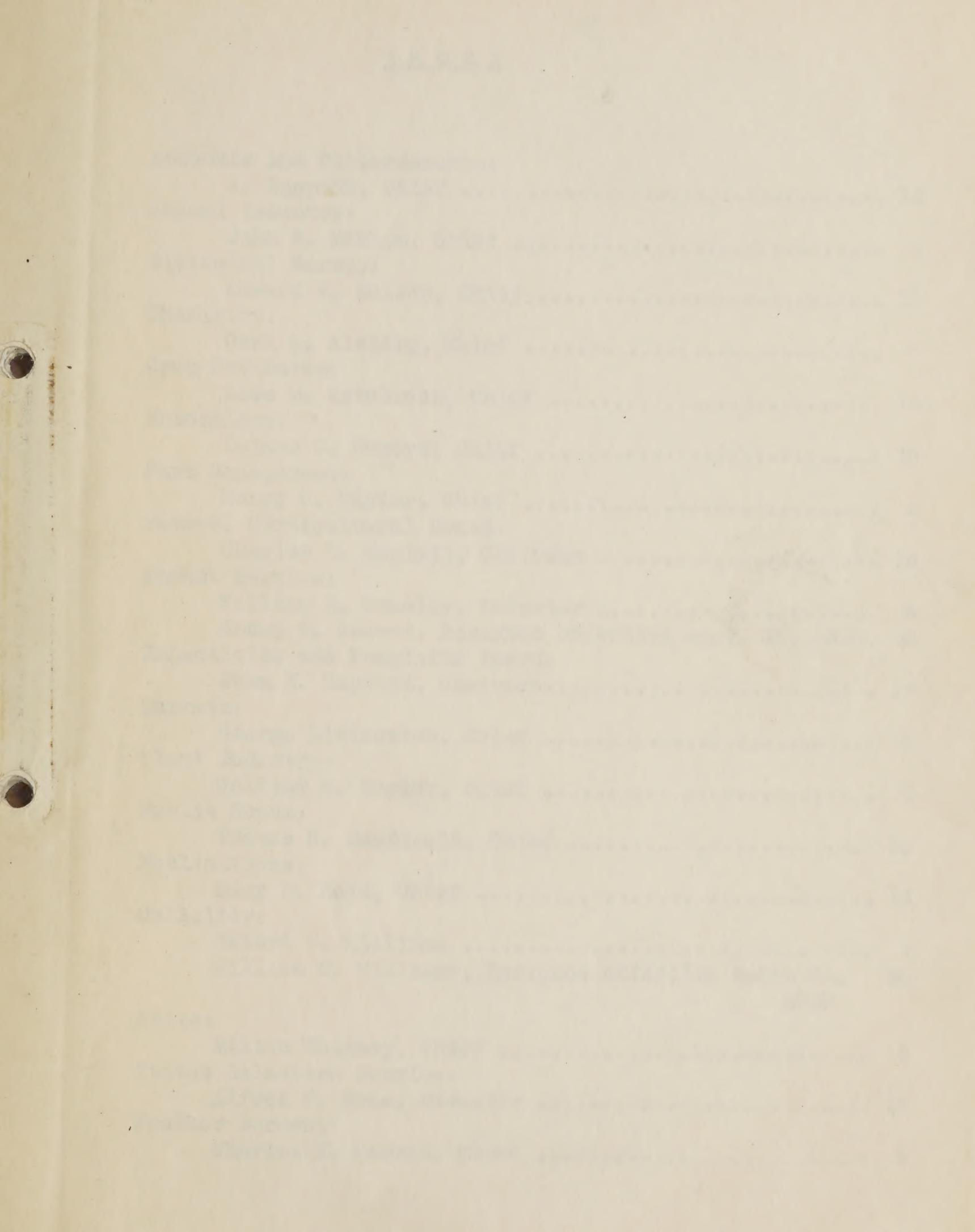
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U.S. Dept. of agriculture.
Chiefs of bureaus, biographies
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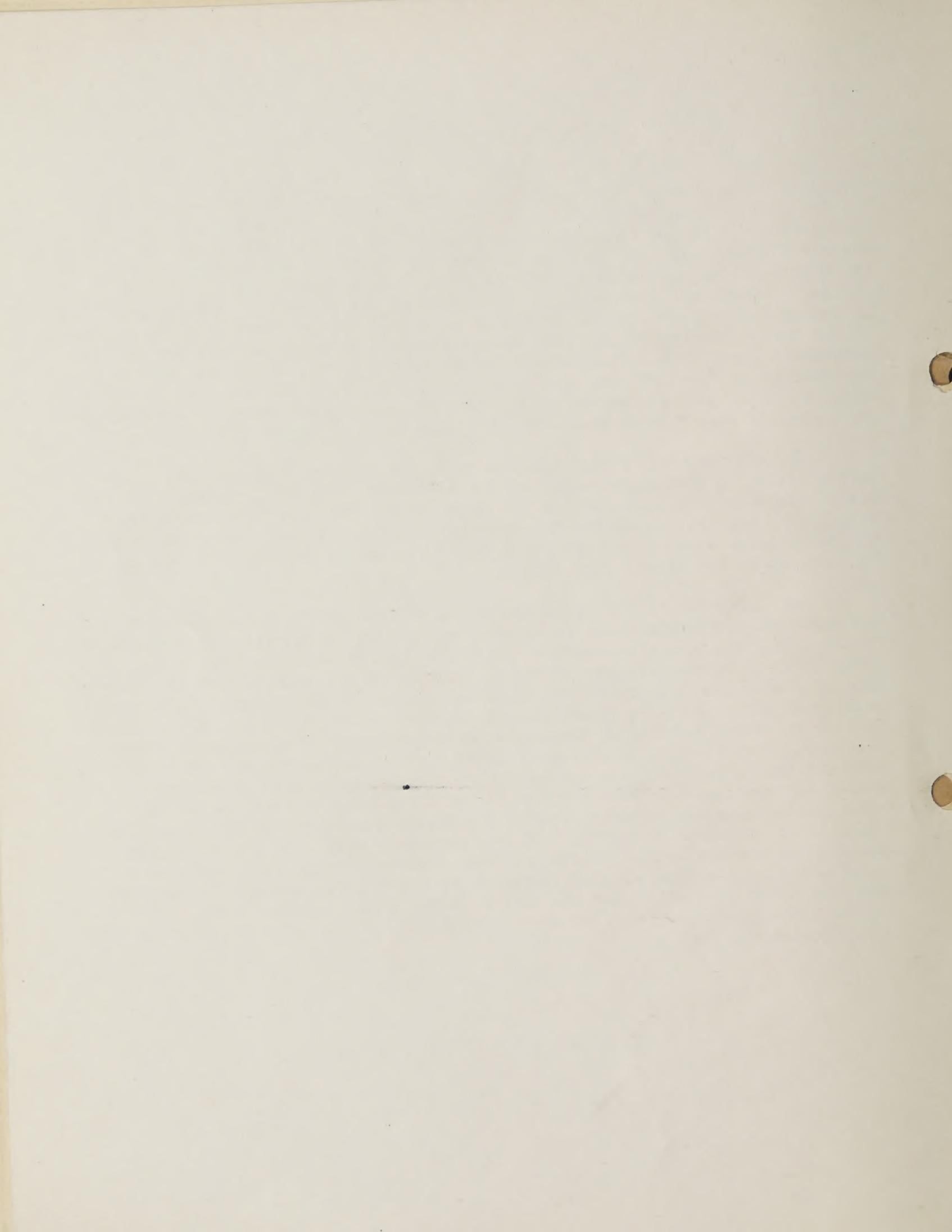
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Office of the Solicitor.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS, SOLICITOR.- Born December 5, 1877. Was graduated from the Northern Indiana Law School with degree of LL. B. Immediately after graduation he entered the private practice of law with his father at Tallahassee, Florida. In July 1907 he entered the Office of the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture; and, in 1910, was appointed Law Officer of the Forest Service. When all the legal work of the Department was merged in the Solicitor's Office, he continued to handle the law work pertaining to the Forest Service in addition to other phases of legal work of the Department. Since 1915 he has been first assistant to the Solicitor and, in the absence of that officer, Acting Solicitor, until his present appointment April 1, 1920. He is a member of the bars of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Supreme Court of the States of Florida and Indiana.

Mr. Williams has always taken a very keen interest in laws and legislation affecting the conservation of the wild life, especially mammals and birds. He took an active part in the negotiations for the Treaty with Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds in the United States and Canada and had a large share in the preparation of the Act of Congress of July 3, 1918, to carry the Treaty into effect.

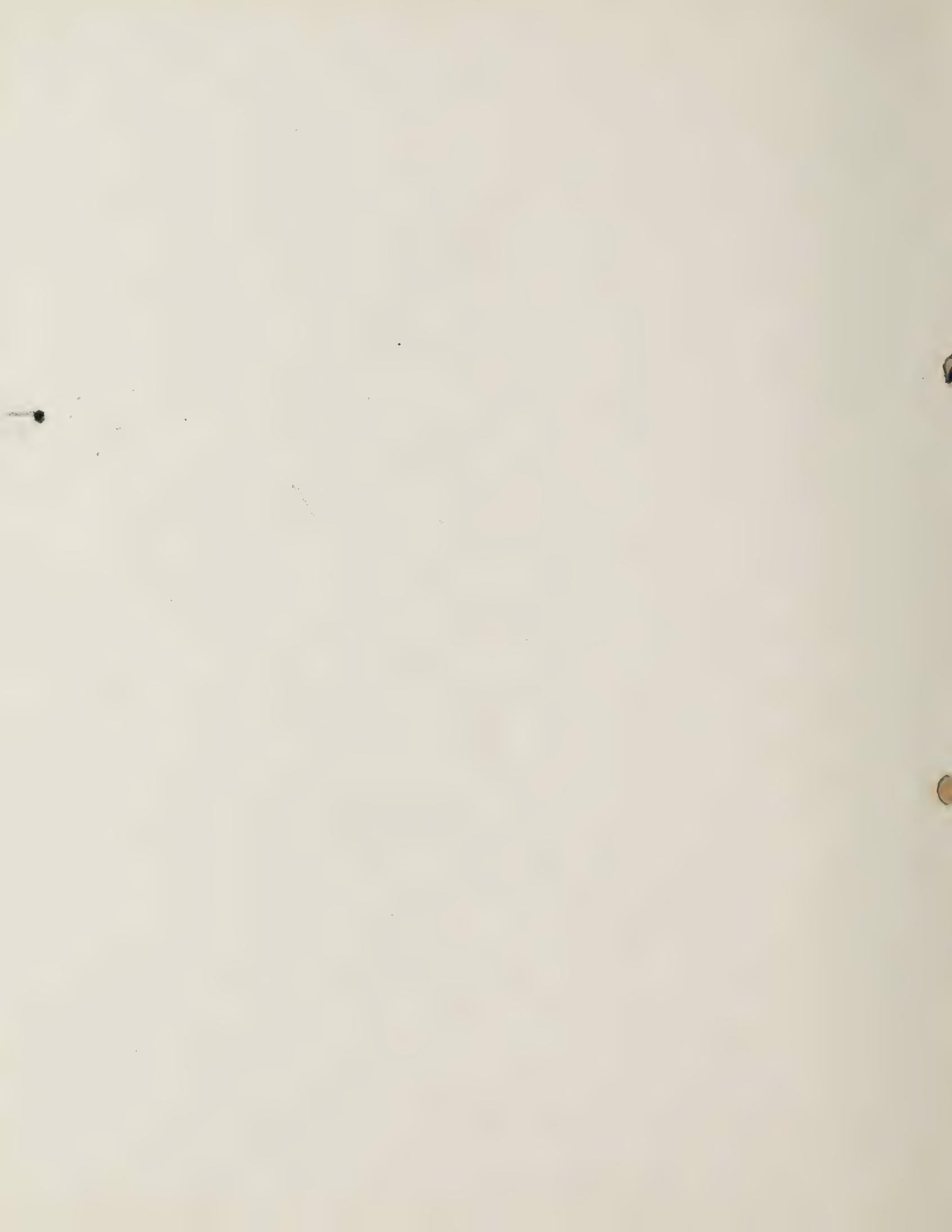
The Solicitor is the principal legal officer of the Department and has under his direction about 45 lawyers engaged in the legal work incident to the administration of upwards of 35 comprehensive statutes, including those relating to the National forests, Federal aid in construction and maintenance of roads, plant quarantines, foods and drugs, insecticides and fungicides, meat inspection, cattle quarantines and transportation, importation of seeds, dealing in cotton futures on exchanges, Federal system of warehouses, grain standards, conservation of migratory birds, interstate commerce in wild animals and birds, Federal bird and mammal reservations, Federal agricultural school endowments, manufacture and shipment of viruses and toxins for the treatment of domestic animals, standard containers for fruits and vegetables, acquisition of lands for National Forest purposes, etc. The Solicitor also advises the administrative officers of the Department upon legal questions growing out of the general administration of the various Bureaus and assists the Department of Justice and the United States Attorneys, upon their requests, in the preparation and trial of cases growing out of the work of the Department of Agriculture.



Office of Farm Management

HENRY C. TAYLOR, CHIEF.- Born in Iowa, April 16, 1873. He attended Drake University 1891-94; graduated from the Iowa Agricultural College in 1896, and received his Doctor's degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1902. He also pursued special courses of study at the London School of Economics; Halle-Wertemberg University and the University of Berlin. During his training he specialized in economics, not only in this country but abroad. He served as head of the Department of Agricultural Economics in the College of Agriculture at Madison, Wisconsin, from 1906 to the time of his appointment in this Department as Chief of the Office of Farm Management, April 1, 1919. He is one of the leading active members of the National Farm Management Association. Dr. Taylor has taught some of the strongest courses administered in agricultural economics and has carried on investigations which have attracted the attention of the agricultural people in all parts of the United States. He has prepared many bulletins and articles to assist the agricultural people in solving their problems. Dr. Taylor is the author of a number of publications including: "The Differential Rent of Farm Lands" (Quarterly Journal of Economics) 1903; "The Decline of Land Owning Farmers in England", 1904; "Introduction to the Study of Agricultural Economics", 1905; "Agricultural Economics", 1919; Bulletins, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station; "Methods of Renting Farm Land in Wisconsin", 1910; "The Place of Economics in Agricultural Education and Research", 1911; "The Prices of Farm Products", 1911; "The Marketing of Wisconsin Cheese", 1913; "The Marketing of Wisconsin Potatoes", 1915; "Price Fixing and Cost of Farm Products", 1918". He is one of the two or three leading men in the country in rural economics and farm management and so far as the Department could determine is the only man with the requisite qualifications whose services could be obtained to lead in the farm management work.

The Office of Farm Management studies the farmers' economic problems with a view to reducing costs and increasing profits through a better organization of the farm and a better adjustment of production to the demands of the market. Special attention is given to the cost of production, farm organization, farm finance, the geographical distribution of types of farming, the supply and use of labor, land utilization and land tenure, and farm life studies.



Weather Bureau.

CHARLES F. MARVIN, CHIEF.- Born October 7, 1858. Was graduated from Ohio State University in Mechanical Engineering in 1883. While at the University, he gave instruction in the physical and mechanical laboratories and to classes in mechanical drawing. He has been connected with the Weather Bureau since September 1, 1884, when that service was a part of the Signal Corps of the Army. He has made important investigations of anemometers for the measurement of wind velocities and pressures; conducted experiments upon which the tables used by the Weather Bureau for deducing air moisture are based; invented important instruments for measuring and automatically recording rainfall, snowfall, sunshine, atmospheric pressure, evaporation, etc.; made extensive studies of the use of kites for ascertaining meteorological condition, the registration of earthquakes, the measurement of evaporation, solar radiation, temperature with electric resistance thermometers, etc. He has devised practically all the instruments used in the Weather service.

Professor Marvin was appointed Chief of the Weather Bureau on August 4, 1913, by the President with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and upon the recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences. At that time, it was developed that few men in the United States possessed the requisite training and experience for this position.

The functions of the Chief of the Weather Bureau are stated in the Organic Act, as follows:

Sec. 3. That the Chief of the Weather Bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, on and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, shall have charge of the forecasting of weather, the issue of storm warnings, the display of weather and flood signals for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, and navigation, the gauging and reporting of rivers, the maintenance and operation of sea-coast telegraph lines and the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation, the reporting of temperature and rain-fall conditions for the cotton interests, the display of frost and cold-wave signals, the distribution of meteorological information in the interests of agriculture and commerce, and the taking of such meteorological observations as may be necessary to establish and record the climatic conditions of the United States, or as are essential for the proper execution of the foregoing duties.

By Executive Order, Professor Marvin acts as Secretary of Agriculture in the absence of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary.



Bureau of Animal Industry.

JOHN R. MOHLER, Chief. - Born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, 1875. Received the degree of A. B. and A. M. from Temple College, Philadelphia; V. M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1896; took a two years' special course at the Marquette Medical College, Milwaukee; also a special course in Alfort Veterinary College (Nocard's Laboratory) France.

He entered the service of the Department as an assistant inspector in 1897, and was promoted through the various grades, including the Chief of the Pathological Division and Assistant Chief of Bureau, until the demise of Dr. Melvin in the latter part of 1917, whom he succeeded.

Dr. Mohler is a member of the following societies: American Veterinary Medical Association; Society of the American Bacteriologists; Veterinary Medical Association of the District of Columbia; International Congress of Tuberculosis; International Congress of Hygiene; International Veterinary Congress; U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association; Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and honorary member of the Veterinary Medical Association of Pennsylvania. He was appointed by the District Commissioners as a member of the committee to consider a report upon the sanitary relations of the milk supply of the District of Columbia in 1907. In 1910 he was made a member of the International Commission of the American Veterinary Medical Association on the control of bovine tuberculosis. In 1912 he was elected vice-president of the American Veterinary Medical Association and in 1913 president.

He is the author of a large number of Departmental bulletins, circulars, and miscellaneous articles on animal diseases and their treatment. In addition, he has translated into English several text books on meat inspection, meat hygiene, and special pathology and therapeutics of domestic animals.

This bureau is primarily concerned with the promotion of the live stock and meat industries of the United States. It conducts scientific investigations of the causes, prevention, and treatment of diseases of domestic animals; investigates the actual existence of communicable diseases of such animals, and aids in their control and eradication; carries on investigations and experiments in the dairy industry, animal husbandry, and the feeding and breeding of animals. It also is charged with the administration of the meat inspection act, the animal quarantine acts, the 28-hour act, the diseased animal transportation acts, the virus act, and the act regulating the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of process or renovated butter. The administration of these acts involve a vast amount of inspection and quarantine work. There are approximately 5,000 employees in this bureau.

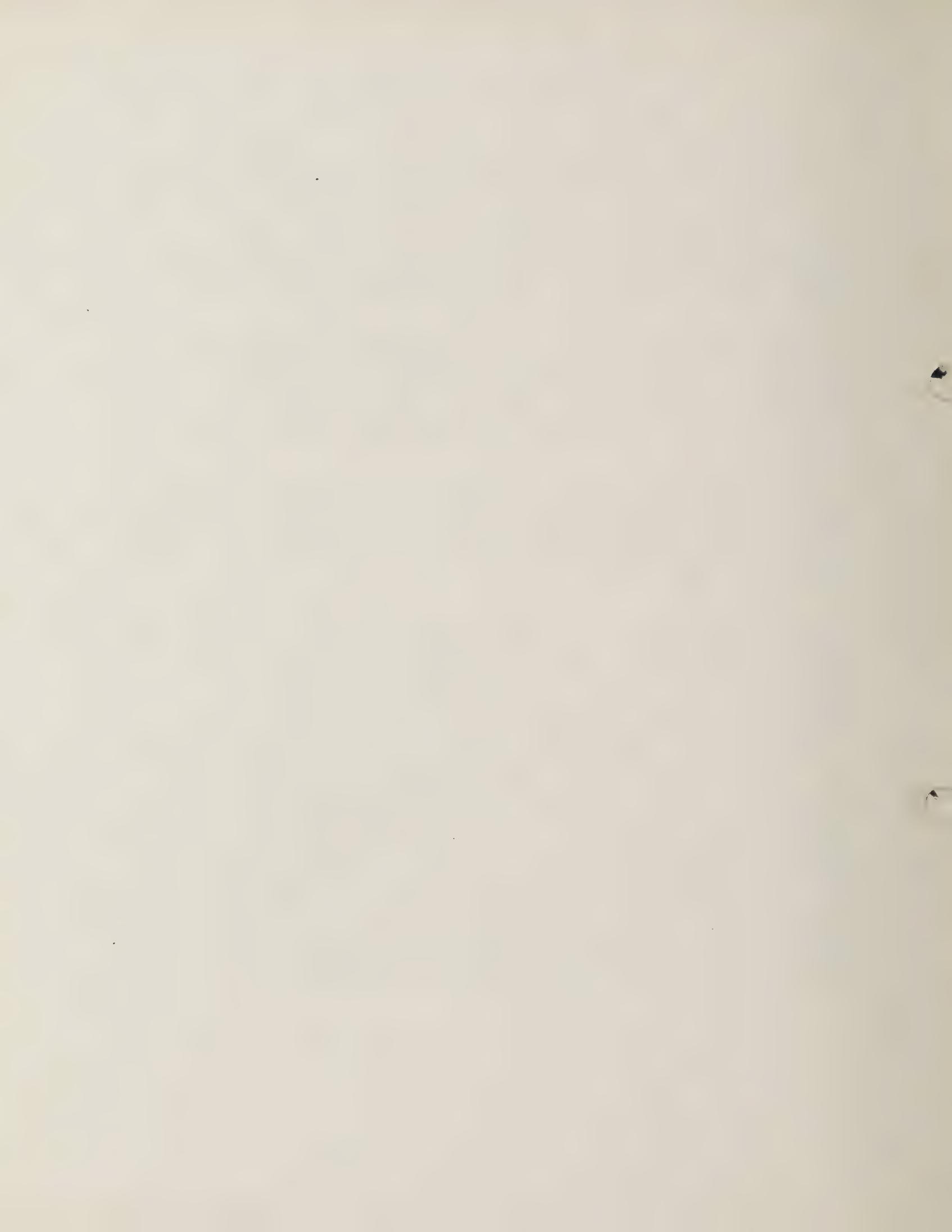
Bureau of Plant Industry.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, Chief. - Born June 23, 1863, at Chelsea, Michigan. Graduated from Michigan Agricultural College in 1888 with degree of B. S. Received his doctor's degree in 1913 from the same institution. Prior to his entrance into the Government service he managed a fruit farm in Michigan. He entered the Department as an assistant pomologist in 1891, and served successively as assistant chief of the division of pomology, pomologist in charge of field investigations, and as assistant chief of bureau until his appointment as chief in March, 1913.

He is the author of numerous articles on pomological subjects, including "Influence of Refrigeration on the Fruit Industry", "Fruit Industry and Substitution of Domestic for Foreign-Grown Fruits", "The Agricultural Possibilities of the Canal Zone", "Promising New Fruits", "Little-Known Fruit Varieties Considered worthy of Wider Dissemination", etc.

Dr. Taylor is one of the Department's most efficient administrative officers, as well as a very thorough investigator. He is recognized throughout the country as an able man in the matter of fruit varieties, and one of the highest authorities on the growing, storage, shipment, and handling of fruits.

The Bureau of Plant Industry studies plant life in all its relations to agriculture. It conducts investigations of the causes, prevention, and treatment of diseases of plants, including fruit, ornamental, shade, and forest trees; of crop physiology and breeding; of soil bacteriology; of plant nutrition; of soil fertility; of the acclimatization and adaptation of crop plants introduced from tropical regions; of drug and poisonous plants; of plant physiology and fermentation; of crop technology; of fiber plants; of biophysics; of seed testing; of plants suitable for paper making; of the improvement and production of cereals; of alkali and drought-resistant crops; of economic and systematic botany; of the improvement and utilization of wild plants and grazing lands; of dry-land agriculture; of western irrigation; of the utilization of land reclaimed under the reclamation act and of other areas in the arid and semiarid regions; of pomology; of horticulture; of the introduction into the United States of foreign seeds and plants; of forage crops; of cotton; of tobacco; of flax; of broom corn; of sugar beets; and of sugar-cane syrup. This bureau is also in charge of the experimental farm at Arlington, Virginia; the Congressional seed distribution; and the administration of the so-called seed importation act.



Forest Service

WILLIAM B. GREELEY, FORESTER.- Born in Oswego, N. Y., September 6, 1879. Was graduated from the University of California with degree of B. L. in 1901; was graduated from Yale Forest School with degree of M. F. in 1904.

Mr. Greeley entered the Forest Service as a Forest Assistant in 1904 and was appointed Chief Forester in March, 1920. His first assignment in the Forest Service was a technical study of the important southern hardwoods. In 1905 he was assigned to administrative work on the National Forests, filling successively the positions of Timber Sales Inspector in California, Supervisor of the Sequoia National Forest, California, and District Forester in Charge of the National Forests in Montana and northern Idaho. In 1911, he was assigned to the headquarters of the Forest Service at Washington, D. C., as Assistant Forester in Charge of timber sales and other silvicultural operations on the National Forests, a position which he filled until his selection as Chief Forester in 1920, with the exception of a little over two years of military service.

Immediately after the declaration of war against Germany in 1917, Mr. Greeley's time was devoted actively to the organization of war purchases of lumber and recruiting forestry regiments for work overseas. From August, 1917, until July, 1919, he was on duty with the American Expeditionary Force, first as Major and later as Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers. He largely organized the forestry operations of American engineer troops in France and during his last year with the American Army was Chief of the Forestry Section. This duty involved the direction of 21,000 forestry troops and 95 timber-cutting operations in France.

Mr. Greeley is the author of a number of bulletins on forestry and forest economics and on the furnishing of timber for military operations. He is a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters; Member of the Washington Academy of Sciences; Director of the American Forestry Association; and Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers in the Officers' Reserve Corps. His work in the Forestry Section of the American Expeditionary Force was recognized by a citation from the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, by the award of the cross of the French Legion of Honor, in the grade of Chevalier, and by an award of the cross of the Distinguished Service Order of Great Britain.

The Forest Service administers the National Forests, conducts investigations in silviculture and the utilization of forest products, cooperates with States in the protection of the forested watersheds of navigable streams from fire, and gathers information concerning the timber supply of the United States and practicable means of renewing

forest resources. The National Forests embrace approximately 154 million acres of land and contain approximately one-fifth of the timber in the United States. Their timber resources are utilized extensively under scientific methods of cutting and their pasture lands support approximately 11,000,000 horses, cattle and sheep. Among the administrative duties of the Forest Service are the protection of this vast area from forest fires and the development of its water resources for both irrigation and hydro-electric power. The Forests contain approximately 30 per cent of the water power of the nation. Another activity of special importance is the planting of denuded lands with young trees so as to increase the production of timber on these national holdings. The Chief of this Service has approximately 3,500 employees under his jurisdiction.

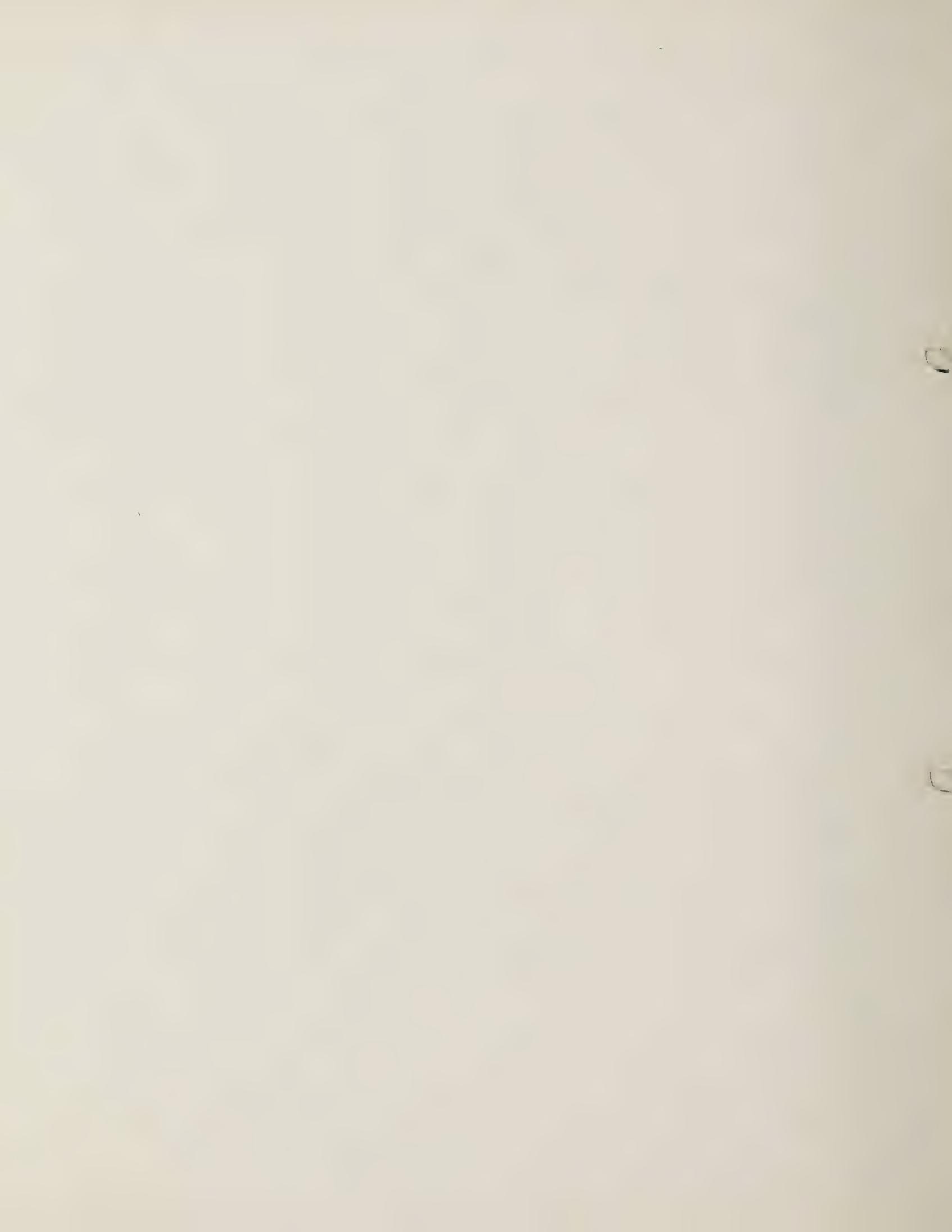


Bureau of Chemistry.

CARL L. ALSERG, CHIEF.- Born in New York City, April 2, 1877. Was graduated from Columbia College, New York, with degree of A. B. in 1896; then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of the Columbia University, New York, and received the M. D. degree in 1900. In 1900 also received A. M. degree from Columbia University. While studying medicine spent much time doing research work in physiological chemistry. In 1900 went to Germany and did advanced work at the University of Strassburg, the University of Berlin and in Frankfort, in physiological and organic chemistry, medicine and pharmacology. In 1902 was appointed Assistant in Physiological Chemistry at Harvard Medical School, and in 1903 again went to Germany for the purpose of further study. In 1905 was advanced to the rank of instructor in Biochemistry in Harvard Medical School and made head of the Department. He was appointed Chemical Biologist in Charge of the Poisonous Plant Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry in 1908, from which position he was promoted to his present position as Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in December, 1912.

While on the Harvard Medical School Faculty he also held a special appointment as Investigator for the Bureau of Fisheries to study the value of seafoods. Was Secretary of the Section of Physiological Chemistry of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis; Member of the Council of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences; Chairman of the Section of Biochemistry of the American Chemical Society; also a counsellor at large of that society. Was President of the American Society of Biological Chemists and President of the Federation of Societies of Experimental Biology. In addition, he is affiliated with numerous other chemical and medical societies. He is the author of a number of bulletins and publications on medical, chemical and allied subjects.

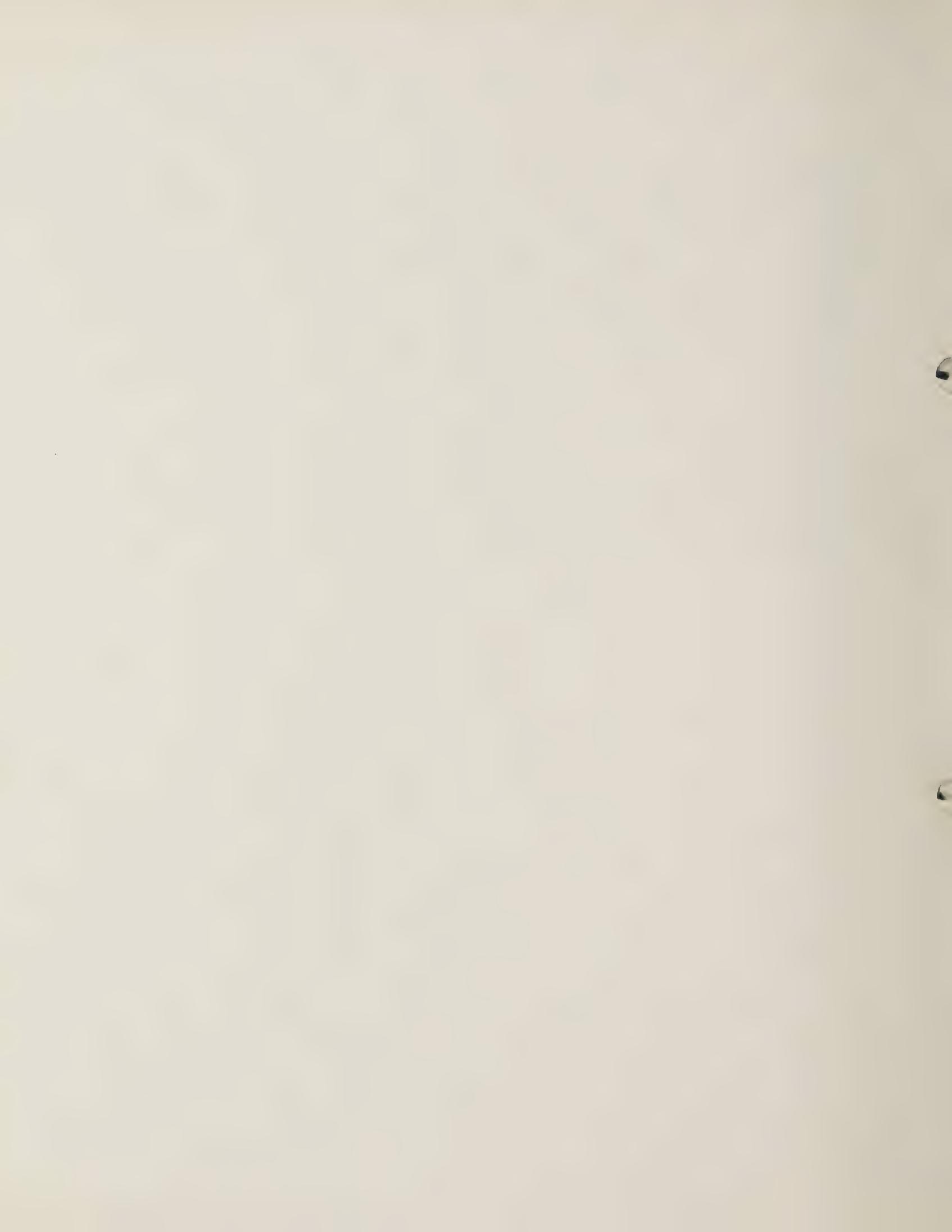
The Bureau of Chemistry is engaged in chemical investigations for other departments of the Government; in investigations in agricultural chemistry, and the character of chemical and physical tests applied to American food products in foreign countries, in the inspection, upon request, of such products before export; in investigations relating to poultry, eggs, fish, oysters, and shell fish; and in biological investigations of food and drugs products and substances used in the manufacture thereof. In addition to its investigative work, this Bureau administers the food and drugs Act, involving the examination of numerous specimens of foods and drugs for the purpose of determining whether they are adulterated or misbranded under the Act of June 30, 1906. The Bureau of Chemistry also carries out much of the chemical work necessary in the enforcement of the Insecticide and Fungicide Act of April 26, 1910.



Bureau of Soils.

MILTON WHITNEY, SOIL PHYSICIST AND CHIEF OF BUREAU.- Born at Baltimore, Md., August 2, 1860. Common school education, three years special course Johns Hopkins University. Assistant Chemist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, 1883. 1886 to 1888 Superintendent of Experiment Farm, North Carolina Experiment Station. 1888 to 1891 Professor of Agriculture, University of South Carolina and Vice-Director of the South Carolina Experiment Station. Soil Physicist of the Maryland Experiment Station, 1891 to 1894. In 1894 he was appointed to his present position as Chief of the Bureau of Soils. Author of numerous reports on soil physics and the relation of soil studies to agriculture.

The Bureau of Soils investigates the relation of soils to climate in organic life; studies the texture and composition of soils in field and laboratory; maps the soils; studies the cause and means of preventing the rise of alkali in the soils of irrigated districts; the relations of soils to seepage and drainage conditions; and the fertilizer resources of the country. Assists in the examination and classification of agricultural lands in the National Forests.



Bureau of Entomology.

WILFRED O. HOWARD, CHIEF.- Born Rockford, Illinois, June 11, 1857. Was graduated from Cornell University in 1877, and took one year's post-graduate work, specializing in entomology. In November, 1878, he was appointed assistant entomologist to the Department of Agriculture and held that position until June, 1894, when he was made chief of the division which was subsequently made a bureau. He has achieved eminence in the scientific world through the work which he has done for the Department and has been given the degrees of Ph. D., M. D., and LL. D.; has been made honorary member of more than 20 foreign societies and academies, and is a member of the American Academy of Science and Arts, the American Philosophical Society, and the National Academy of Sciences, in addition to many other American societies. He has been permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the past 22 years, and has just been made President (one of the highest honors in American Science). His entire scientific effort has been devoted to economic entomology, and he has been a successful leader and administrator of the Bureau of Entomology, which is acknowledged to be the leading organization in the world in applied entomology. The value of his work and that of the Bureau which he has directed to American agriculture is beyond estimate. In addition to agricultural entomology, he has paid special attention to medical entomology and has published two books and many bulletins and articles on this aspect of the subject. He has served continuously in the Department since 1878.

The list of Dr. Howard's published books, bulletins, and other scientific writings comprises more than 800 titles, not including 350 papers of which he was joint author.

The Bureau of Entomology conducts investigations relating to economic entomology, the history and habits of insects injurious and beneficial to agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture, insects affecting the health of man and domestic animals, and the best means of destroying those found to be injurious. It is also engaged in checking the spread of the gipsy and brown-tail moths, the Japanese beetle, European corn borer, etc.

Bureau of Biological Survey.

EDWARD W. NELSON, CHIEF. - Born in Manchester, N. H., May 8, 1855. Has been in the service of the Department since November 1, 1890. Has devoted his entire life to the study of natural history. From 1877 to 1881 he made scientific explorations in Alaska for the purpose of studying its wild life. He served as naturalist of the U. S. revenue steamer Corwin during her cruise on the Arctic search expedition for the "Jeannette" in 1881. In this Department he served as chief field naturalist from 1907 to 1912, and as assistant in charge of biological investigations from 1913 to 1914. On August 16, 1914, he was appointed assistant chief of the bureau, and on December 1, 1916, was made chief.

Mr. Nelson was president of the American Ornithological Union, 1908-09 and 1912-13; president of the Biological Society of Washington, 1912-13; vice-president of the Washington Academy of Sciences, 1912-13. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; honorary life member of the National Geographic Society; honorary member of the California Academy of Sciences and of the Cooper Ornithological Club; and corresponding member of the Society of Natural History of Mexico. He has conducted scientific explorations in Mexico and in other countries, and is the author of many publications on wild life, including a report on "Natural History Collections made in Alaska", "The Eskimos About Bering Straits", "Birds of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean", "Squirrels of Mexico", and "Wild Animals of North America."

The Bureau of Biological Survey has charge of the work of the Department relating to the control and conservation of wild birds and mammals and the investigation of their relation to agriculture. It is charged with the maintenance of various game, mammal, and bird reservations established by Executive Orders and by acts of Congress, including the Montana National Bison Range, the winter elk refuge in Wyoming, the Sully's Hill National Game Preserve in North Dakota, the Wind Cave Preserve in South Dakota, and the Aleutian Islands Reservation in Alaska. It studies the food habits of wild birds and mammals and investigates methods of protecting beneficial species and controlling harmful ones; conducts experiments in fur farming; controls injurious mammals in National Forests and on the public domain, including cooperation on a large scale with the States; makes biological surveys of the States; studies the geographic distribution of wild animals and plants and maps natural life zones; administers Federal laws relating to interstate commerce in birds and game; regulates the importation of foreign birds and mammals; administers the Federal migratory bird treaty act; and cooperates with the States in the conservation of game.

Division of Accounts and Disbursements.

A. ZAPPONE, CHIEF.— Born in the District of Columbia, November 4, 1862. He attended the graded and high schools of the District and in 1882 entered the Signal Corps of the Army, serving as a private, corporal and sergeant. In 1891, when the Weather work of the Signal Corps was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, he came to this Department as a member of that staff.

Mr. Zappone has been connected with the Disbursing Office of the Department since 1893, first as Assistant and later as Chief of the Division. In addition to his duties as Disbursing Officer of the Department, he is an active Member of the Committee on Finance and Business Methods and is one of the best accountants in the Government service. In 1907, he served as a representative of the Department of Agriculture on the Committee on Grades and Salaries in the Executive Departments (Keep Committee), and in 1911 as a representative of the Department on the Commission of Economy and Efficiency (Cleveland Commission). In 1917, he assisted the Federal Board for Vocational Education in inaugurating its financial affairs and acted as disbursing clerk for a short period. He is responsible, in large, measure, for the development of the fiscal, administrative, and property regulations of the Department.

The Division of Accounts and Disbursements has charge of the disbursement of public funds appropriated for the Department of Agriculture and the keeping of accounts and appropriate ledgers in connection therewith. The appropriations available for the Department of Agriculture for the current fiscal year aggregate \$243,000,000.

Division of Publications.

MR. EDWY B. REID, CHIEF.- Born in Michigan December 2, 1885. Received degree of B. S. in Agriculture from the Michigan Agricultural College and pursued special courses in economics, history and journalism at the University of Michigan. His college work was supplemented by extensive practical experience in farm work and by mechanical and editorial work on various newspapers. After leaving college he worked successfully as a reporter and editor on a number of daily and weekly newspapers and wrote extensively for various agricultural papers. At the time of his appointment to the Department of Agriculture he was Commercial Editor and Assistant Managing Editor of the Orange-Judd farm weeklies, in which capacity he wrote extensively for six leading agricultural publications. In addition to his agricultural training, he has a wide experience in interpreting scientific facts so they may be readily understood by the layman.

He entered the Department's Office of Information in April 1915 and was later promoted to Assistant in Charge of Manuscripts, in which capacity he reviewed and edited the various papers prepared for publication by the Department. In July, 1918, he was made Chief of the Division of Publications. To Mr. Reid is due the credit for the new and attractive style of the Farmers' Bulletins and for a great deal of the progress which has been made in the work of interpreting the Department's work back to the public through the press.

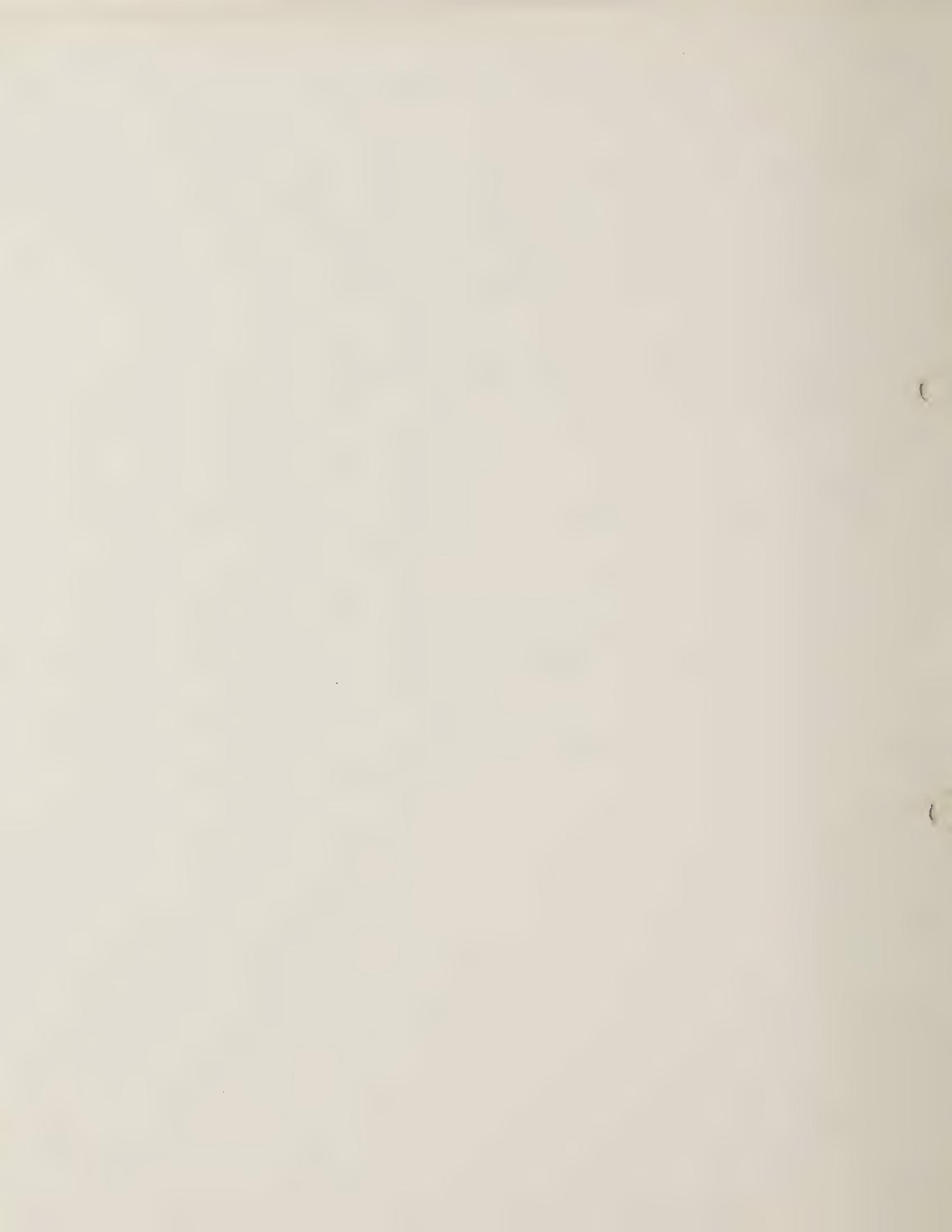
The Division of Publications conducts all business of the Department connected with the Government Printing Office and has general supervision of all editorial work, printing, indexing, illustrating, binding, and distribution of publications and the maintenance of mailing lists. Under the direction of the present Chief, the Division of Publications and the Offices of Information, Exhibits and Motion Pictures have been combined, thus making Mr. Reid responsible for all the informational activities of the Department of Agriculture.

Bureau of Crop Estimates.

LEON M. ESTABROOK, CHIEF.- Born in Illinois, March 24, 1869. Reared on a farm in North Texas. Has risen to his present position as chief of one of the important bureaus in the Department from a clerk at \$1,000 in the Bureau of Plant Industry in 1904. Prior to his entry into the Government service he pursued the occupation of farming and teaching. Received the degree of B. A. from North Texas University, and L. L. B. from Georgetown Law School.

He organized and established the Office of Records in the Bureau of Plant Industry, was in charge of the Congressional seed distribution, and later was appointed Chief Clerk of the Department. He assumed his present position July 1, 1913. During his career in this Department he has displayed marked executive ability in the handling of administrative work. In addition to his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, he is chairman of the Committee on Finance and Business Methods. This committee drafts the property, administrative, and fiscal regulations of the Department. Represents the Department of Agriculture on Inter-Departmental Committee of Council of National Defense.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates is organized for the purpose of collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, and interpreting statistical data relating to agriculture. It publishes the Monthly Crop Report of the Department; embodying current statistics relating to acreage, yield, condition and production of crops, numbers of live stock, and value of farm products. During certain seasons of the year it issues weekly and semimonthly Truck Crop Reports and special reports on the commercial production of apples, peaches, and other fruits. The field force comprises 42 field agents, who publish monthly crop reports for their respective regions, 12 crop specialists, and more than 200,000 voluntary reporters.



States Relations Service.

ALFRED C. TRUE, DIRECTOR.—Born June 5, 1853. Received Degree of A. B. from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1873; Graduate Student, Harvard University, 1882-84. From 1873 to 1875, he was Principal of the High School at Essex, New York, and from 1875 to 1882, teacher in the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. He was an instructor in the Wesleyan University from 1884 to 1888.

Dr. True was appointed in this Department in the old Office of Experiment Stations in March, 1889, when he was made Editor of the Experiment Station Record, which publication he edited until 1898. In 1904 he was appointed Chairman of the Government Board for service in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as a representative of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. In 1896 he made a special study of agricultural education and research in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. He was appointed to his present position as Director of this Service in September, 1893.

He is the author of numerous articles and reports on experiment stations and agricultural education.

The States Relations Service represents the Department in its relations with the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, under the acts of Congress granting funds to these institutions for agricultural experiment stations and cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, and in carrying out the provisions of acts of Congress making appropriations to this Department for farmers' cooperative demonstration work, investigations relating to agricultural schools, farmers' institutes, and home economics, and the maintenance of agricultural experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Guam.



Bureau of Public Roads.

THOMAS H. MACDONALD, CHIEF.- Born in the State of Colorado July 23, 1881. Graduated from the Iowa State College in Civil Engineering and was employed by the Chicago Great Western Railroad for a time on track work. In 1904 he became Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering at the Iowa State College and was placed in charge of road investigation work. In 1906 he was appointed Highway Engineer with the first Highway Commission in Iowa and held this position until 1913 when he was made Chief Engineer of the Iowa State Highway Commission. He was also Supervisor of State Roads having charge of all highways and streets adjoining or upon State farms, State institutions and the State Capitol at Des Moines. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials. He entered upon his duties in the Department of Agriculture on May 3, 1919.

In addition to its regular investigative activities, the Bureau of Public Roads is charged with the administration of the Federal Aid Road Act including the expenditure of the additional appropriation of \$209,000,000 provided by the Post Office Appropriation Act for the extension and development of highway construction during the next two fiscal years. As the Federal funds must be matched by equal contributions from the States it involves supervision of the expenditure of over half a billion dollars. The Bureau also conducts irrigation and farm drainage investigations and studies other rural engineering problems.

Insecticide and Fungicide Board.

JOHN K. HAYWOOD, CHAIRMAN.—Born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 19, 1874. Received the degree of B. S., Cornell University; M. D., George Washington University. Prior to his entry into the Department, he served as Assistant Chemist in the Cornell Experiment Station; as Teacher of Chemistry in the Preparatory School; and later as Assistant Instructor at Cornell University. Dr. Haywood has had wide experience in the analyses of various products handled by the Bureau of Chemistry, especially insecticides, fungicides, cattle foods, waters and trade wastes. At one time he had general supervision of the Water Laboratory, as well as the Cattle and Stock Feed Laboratory. He has done valuable work in the development of methods of analyses of insecticides, waters and cattle foods. He entered the service of this Department in 1897 and was made Chairman of the Insecticide Board February 1, 1913.

He has been President of the Association of Feed Control Officials; Referee on Waters, Cattle Feeds, and Insecticides, and Vice-President and President of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists; Chairman of the Committee of Revision of Chemical Methods for that Association; and Delegate to the Second Pan American Congress, representing the Association of Feed Control Officials. He is the author of about 40 articles and bulletins on subjects pertaining to chemistry. In addition to his duties as Chairman of the Insecticide Board, he is in charge of the Miscellaneous Division of the Bureau of Chemistry.

The Insecticide Board is charged with the administration of the Act to prevent manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides and also fungicides, and for regulating traffic in these articles.

The Miscellaneous Division of the Bureau of Chemistry enforces the Food and Drugs Act in so far as it applies to cattle foods and performs the miscellaneous chemical work of the Bureau.

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Federal Horticultural Board

CHARLES L. MARLATT, CHAIRMAN, and Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Entomology.- Born in Kansas, September 26, 1863. Graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College, B. S. 1884, M. S. 1886. Assistant Professor of Entomology and Horticulture at that institution, 1887-1888. Mr. Marlatt was first appointed in the Department of Agriculture in December, 1888, as a Field Agent for the Bureau of Entomology. He is the author of some 200 papers and bulletins on systematic and economic entomology. He assists in the general administration of the work of the Bureau of Entomology, and is in special charge of tropical and subtropical fruit insect investigations and Mediterranean and other fruit fly investigations, in addition to his duties as Chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board. In the latter capacity, he has supervised the enforcement of the Plant Quarantine Act since 1912.

Mr. Marlatt was President of the Entomological Society of Washington, 1897-8 and of the Association of Economic Entomologists, 1899. He is a Member of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

The Federal Horticultural Board is charged with the regulation of the importation of nursery stock and other plants and plant products and the establishment of quarantine districts for plant diseases and insect pests, and to permit and regulate the movement of fruits, plants, and vegetables therefrom. The Board is now administering some 21 foreign plant quarantines and orders and 12 domestic plant quarantines. It also administers a number of special appropriations granted for the purpose of controlling or exterminating new pests, such as the pink bollworm of cotton and the potato wart disease, and cooperates with the Bureaus of Entomology and Plant Industry in quarantine and control work in relation to similar appropriations made to those Bureaus.

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Bureau of Markets.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON, CHIEF.- Born Union City, Ohio, September 14, 1886. Lived on a farm until 18 years of age. Was graduated from Ohio State University in 1909 with degree of B. S.; post-graduate student at Cornell University, 1913-1914; Halle-Wittenberg, 1914. Instructor in Farm Crops, Iowa State College, 1909-1910; Assistant in Agronomy detailed to Extension Work, Ohio State University, 1910-1911; Assistant Professor of "agronomy in Charge of Instruction in Field Crops, 1911-1915; Acting Chief, Department of Agronomy, Ohio State University, and Associate Agronomist, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, 1914-1915. Entered the Bureau of Markets as Investigator in Grain Marketing on June 1, 1915, and was made Acting Chief of the Bureau, upon the resignation of Mr. Charles J. Brand, on June 30, 1919, serving in that capacity until January 27, 1920, when he was appointed Chief of the Bureau. As Investigator (later Specialist) in Grain Marketing, Mr. Livingston supervised the enforcement of the United States grain standards Act; the hay and feed market reporting service; and the grain and hay marketing investigations. Jointly, he was charged with the direction of the work relating to grain handling in transportation, the milling and baking studies, and the food supply investigations. He was also associated in an advisory capacity with the grain standards investigations. He is the author of "Field Crop Production", "Laboratory Manual of Cereals and Forage Crops", and miscellaneous magazine articles and extension bulletins. He is affiliated with the American Society of Agronomy and the American Farm Economic Association.

The Bureau of Markets deals with problems connected with the distribution and marketing of agricultural products, i. e., it deals particularly with the selling end of farming. Its activities are designed to aid in reducing waste and lowering costs in the distribution of agricultural products. It assists the farmer in the business conduct of his farm by collecting and distributing authoritative information regarding the methods, costs, charges and operations of present marketing machinery and by furnishing advice relating to the organization of cooperative associations for the sale of farm products and for the purchase of farm supplies (there are now approximately fourteen thousand farmers' cooperative associations in the United States). It facilitates distribution by improving methods of wholesale, retail and direct marketing, by developing and recommending marketing standards and grades, uniform containers and improved methods of packing, shipping and storing farm products. It aids and protects both producers and consumers by direct service in the form of daily market reports on prices, movement, demand and supply of fruits, vegetables, dairy and poultry products, livestock and meats, cotton and cotton seed, hay, feed, peanuts, seeds for planting, and other commodities; and by the enforcement of the United States cotton futures, United States grain standards, United States standard container, and United States warehouse, Acts.

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Office of the Solicitor.

WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS, SOLICITOR.- Born September 12, 1877. Was graduated from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute with degrees of B. S. and M. S. Instructor in Latin and History in that institution, 1896-7, and English and Mathematics, 1898-9. Received his legal education at the Harvard University Law School. For six years he was engaged in active practice in New York City, and for the nine years preceding his appointment as Solicitor in the Department of Agriculture, has been an active member of the law firm of Rushton, Williams and Crenshaw, of Montgomery, Alabama.

The Solicitor is the principal legal officer of the Department and has under his direction about 45 lawyers engaged in the administration of about 35 important laws, including the Federal Aid Road Act, the grain and cotton standards Acts, the warehouse Act, the food and drugs Act, the meat inspection Act, the animal quarantine laws, the laws relating to the National Forests, etc. The work of this office is constantly increasing in volume, due to the numerous regulative acts, to the large amount of Forest land and other property placed under the administration of the Department, and to the great number of land titles to be examined under the Weeks Forestry Law. The Solicitor also advises administrative officers regarding all the rules and regulations of the Department, prepares for submission to the Department of Justice, cases arising under the various statutes entrusted to this Department for administration, and cooperates with the United States Attorneys in their prosecution.

Resigned effective March 31, 1920.

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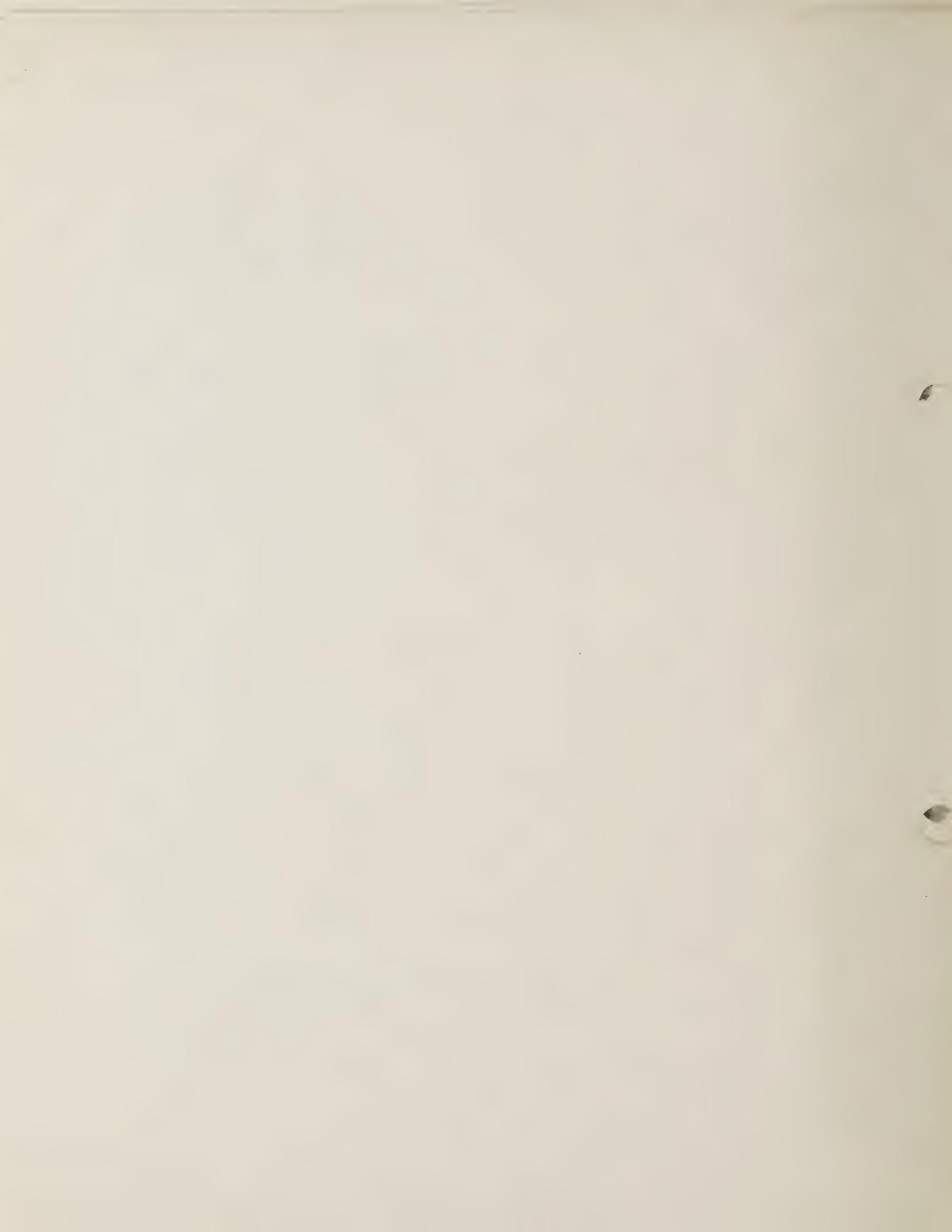
Forest Service.

HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER.—Born in Ohio, May 3, 1871. Was graduated from Yale University with degree of B. A. in 1892; was graduated from Harvard University, 1894. Took a special course in Forestry in Munich, Germany, 1895-1896. Received honorary degrees of M. A. from both Harvard and Yale Universities, and LL. D. from Lincoln Memorial University.

Mr. Graves entered the Forest Service as a Forest Expert in 1898 and was appointed Chief Forester in February, 1910. He performed pioneer work in forestry in the Adirondack Mountains in the early days, conducting one of the first practical demonstrations of cutting under forestry methods. In 1896 he did special work in the far West for the Forest Commission of the National Academy of Sciences, and, in 1896, was engaged in making a reconnaissance of the forests on the public domain. From 1898 to 1900 he served as Assistant Chief of the Division of Forestry. In the latter year, he left the Government service to organize the Forest School which had been established as a graduate department of Yale University. He remained as Director of that School until 1910, when he was appointed Chief Forester of the United States.

He is the author of a number of textbooks on forestry, as well as of numerous Government bulletins and contributions to technical and other periodicals, comprising some 60 titles. He is a Member of the Government Committee of the National Research Council; National Academy of Sciences; Fellow in the Society of American Foresters; Fellow of the American Geographic Society; Vice-President, American Forestry Association; Member of the Washington Academy of Sciences; Member of the Royal Arboricultural Societies of England and Scotland; Member of the Société Forestiers de Franche Comté et Belfort (France), and member of various other technical associations. Appointed Member of the Lumber Committee of the War Industries Board, and Member of the Lumber Committee of the Office of the Director of Purchases and Supplies, War Department during the war. At the outbreak of the war with Germany, Mr. Graves was commissioned a Major in the Army and sent to France to prepare for the work of the Forest regiments. Later he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Forest Service administers the National Forests; studies Forest conditions and methods of Forest utilization; investigates the chemical and physical properties of woods and the processes employed in the manufacture of Forest products; and gathers information concerning the needs of the forest wood using industries and the relation of forests to the public welfare generally. The Chief of this Service has under his jurisdiction all the National Forests, embracing about 155,000,000 acres of land. The Forests have in them one-fifth of the standing timber and involve timber sale operations on a great scale. They support approximately 11,000,000 animals, grazing under special permit, giving rise to many important and difficult problems and touching the interests of many thousands of stockmen. The Forests contain about 30 per cent of the water power of the Nation and 42 per cent of the water power of the West, and there is invested in water power



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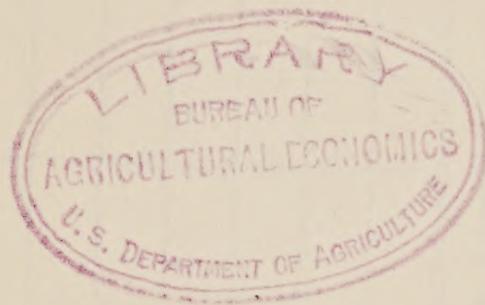
projects, in or in connection with the Forests, something over \$300,000,000. There are also vast responsibilities involved in the various special uses that are made of the Forests, as well as in fire protection and reforestation. The Chief of this Service has under his jurisdiction approximately 3,500 employees.

Resigned effective April 15, 1920.

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